

The Avalanche

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BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

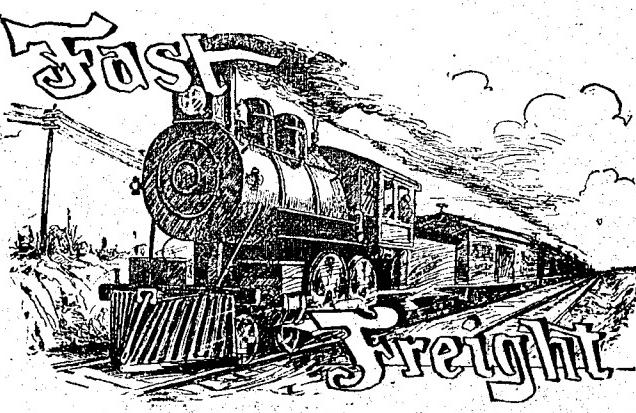
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Publisher and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 17.



THE car service department of a big railway can at almost a moment's notice tell a shipper of fast, or what the railway people call manifest, freight, just where any particular car is on the line. This system which makes this possible is one which is only in use on about four roads in America, and was introduced on the line of the Grand Trunk by M. C. Sturtevant, who previously operated the system on the Illinois Central under the supervision of the inventor, John H. Daly.

Mr. Sturtevant, in explaining it to a newspaper writer, said that to his mind it was what might be called a graphic system, for the reason that the operator had before his eyes at all times the exact position of every car of fast freight on the line.

To get an idea of this system it will be necessary to refer to the accompanying illustration. It will be seen from this that a large board representing the line between Chicago and Portland is one of the principal adjuncts. This board or chart is divided up into sections showing the division points and the principal stations between these points. It is on this board that the po-

their own numbers. Upon receipt of this report small wooden pegs bearing the station cipher, numbered to and corresponding with the manifest numbers reported, are placed in a block which is known as a train block and represents the consist of the moving train. There is also placed in this block a peg representing the destination station of the train. This block is then hung on the board. This position being determined by the train district on which it is located and the direction of its movement. If east bound the block will be hung on the upper part of the board, and if west bound on the lower part.

By a System of Pegs.

As the train proceeds each district terminal point wires a report to the car service agent at Montreal showing the time of arrival and the time of departure. The train block is then moved along to the next district. In telegraphing this information to headquarters the lowest and highest manifest numbers are sent, and thus the movement of twenty-five cars is obtained at no greater telegraphic expense than that of reporting only two cars. If a car is set out of a train between district

making schedule time the trainmaster on the different districts have a knowledge of just exactly what time they have for moving this class of freight. The following list will give an idea of what the railway company considers fast freight:

Agricultural implements, butter, canned goods, cheese, coffee, dressed beef, dressed poultry, dry goods, eggs, fresh fish, fruit, glucose, high explosives, leather goods, liquors, ale, beer, live stock (through shipments), machinery, merchandise, packing house products, paper, provisions, rubber goods, sugar, syrups, tobacco, tea, vegetables, hides, paint, tinware, vehicles, beans, pulp wood, chain stock and whitening.

The above articles may be manifested at any time without asking any questions, but for articles outside of this list a special order must be received from the car service office.

It would seem that the one great feature about this system is that the shipper does not have to watch his freight. The company does that for him.—Montreal Herald and Star.

DEAR TRAVELING IN CUBA.

It Is Comfortless, but a Change in Railroading Is Near.

Cuba has 124 railways, with more than 2,000 miles of track for the lot, yet traveling in Cuba is not cheap. There are lines which charge passengers 12 cents a mile.

The average rate is about 7 cents for first-class passengers and 5 cents for second-class, and travel on some of the lines means many hours of miserable jolting over a wretched roadbed. Freight rates are as exorbitant as passenger rates. So detrimental is the railroad extortion to the welfare of the country, in fact, that a modification of rates by military order was talked of, but the legality of the step was doubtful.

The entire railroad system of the island is valued at \$70,000,000. But of the 124 lines only seventeen are public lines in the generally accepted sense.

The rest are private roads, built for the transportation of sugar cane to the grinding mills. It is a curious fact that five of the principal lines, representing nine-elevenths of the public roads, are controlled by British capitalists.

Cuba had a railroad forty-three miles long between Havana and Guines, which began to run only a few years after the first American line was opened but the development of railroading under Spanish rule was on a very different scale. Some people might not call it development at all.

But all that has changed under American occupation. A new line now in process of construction by Sir William Van Horne and his associates of the Cuban Central Railway, connecting at Santa Clara with the line from Havana to Cienfuegos, will revolutionize the island's railroad system, open communication with Nipe, the best harbor on the whole Cuban coast-line, and prepare for profitable cultivation in an area estimated at 10,000,000 acres, or about one-third of the total area of the island.

Concerning Millionaires.

A writer who is himself a multi-millionaire, says it will be a great mistake to shoot these gatherers-in of the yellow metal, for he says, they are the bees that make the most honey, and contribute most to the hive even after they have gorged themselves full. The remarkable fact is stated, that the masses of the people in any country are prosperous and comfortable just in proportion to the number of millionaires in that land.

In Russia, with its population little better than serfs, living at the point of starvation, upon the meanest possible fare, such as none of our people could or would endure, you do not find scarcely one millionaire excepting the Emperor and a few nobles who own the land. It is the same to a great extent, in Germany. There are only about two millionaires in the whole German Empire. In France, where the people are better off than in Germany, you cannot count one-half dozen millionaires in the whole country. In the old home of our race, Britain, which is the richest country in all Europe—the richest country in the world save one, our own—there are more millionaires than in the whole of rest of Europe, and its people are better off than in any other. In our land, the same thing holds true; we have more millionaires than all the rest of the world put together.

Before the attacks of their powerful antagonists they gradually faded away

BLOOD-SOAKED CUBA.

ISLAND HAS AT LAST BECOME HER OWN MISTRESS.

History of the Island Is One of Continual Bloodshed—Liberty Achieved After a Struggle Lasting Four Centuries—A Prize Dearly Bought.

CUBA, after four centuries of almost continual struggle through starvation, misery, torture and death, has at last reached its cherished goal of liberty. With the casting off of the old fetters and the establishment of a democratic form of government, renewed hope and ambition have flooded the hearts of the Cubans, and if they promote their future advancement with the same degree of unfaltering persistency that has marked their strife for freedom, the ultimate success of the island republic is assured.

Since the departure of Columbus, the history of Cuba has been one of incessant strife. The first era of Spanish rule, with its system of slavery, cost Cuba 50,000 lives and hundreds of millions of treasure collected in gold dust. In the Ten Years' War, 40,000 Cuban lives were sacrificed and more than a billion dollars spent, besides the confiscation of some 13,000 estates. In the same war Spain lost 200,000 men and a vast sum of money. The final struggle cost Spain 150,000 men and more than a hundred millions in cash, while Cuba gave up

the same manner in which they had been robbed of their earnings.

But the era of prosperity was short, as the English soon turned the island over to Spain and the old system of persecution was resumed. However, the Cubans had breathed the air of comparative freedom, and they saw the possibilities of the island under honest government. Instilled with a new-born ambition for freedom, the Cubans carried on secret arrangements for a general uprising, and the fifty years following the few months of English occupancy witnessed a succession of revolutions. Thus came the Ten Years' War, from 1868 to 1878, followed by another uprising in 1885, and then the final struggle beginning Feb. 24, 1895, which resulted in the overthrow of Spanish rule in America by the United States and Cuban forces.

Cuba may drink of the cup of freedom now, but how dearly it was purchased. The first era of Spanish rule, with its system of slavery, cost Cuba 50,000 lives and hundreds of millions of treasure collected in gold dust. In the Ten Years' War, 40,000 Cuban lives were sacrificed and more than a billion dollars spent, besides the confiscation of some 13,000 estates. In the same war Spain lost 200,000 men and a vast sum of money. The final struggle cost Spain 150,000 men and more than a hundred millions in cash, while Cuba gave up

"I suppose the coronation will be like a grand play." "But without any villain?" "Not at all. There's Alfred Austin." "Life."

Nightmares: "I dream my stories," said Hicks, the author. "How you must dread going to bed!" exclaimed Cynicus. "Tit-Bits."

The Sad Part: Mrs. Hatterson—What you've had fourteen cooks in three months. Mrs. Catterton—Yes; I didn't please any of them.—Life.

Just as Bad: Johnson—Were you ever in a Kansas cyclone? "Fester"—No, but I've been through the New York custom house examination.—Ohio State Journal.

The intricacies of trade: Woman—How much for children's pictures? Photographer—Ten shillings a dozen, madam. "Woman"—Why—er—yes; but I've got only nine.—Tit-Bits.

Our Song Birds: "Do you speak English, madam?" inquired the interviewer. "Very well," replied the operatic celebrity; smiling sweetly; "only zis: 'How I love America!'" —Puck.

Gotham—I see the weather man has struck it right in to-night's paper. Church—You don't mean it? Gotham—Yes; he says the weather a year ago to-day was clear.—Yonkers Statesman.

Missed it: "I missed one of my pellets last night, Rufus," said the colonel sternly. "Sho!" replied Rufus, evasively, "yo' oughtn't tu shoot at pellets in de dahk, kunnel." —Ohio State Journal.

Feminine: "Elderly Spinster—Ah, dear Julia, you can't imagine how I dread to think of my fortieth birthday! Julia—Why, dear? Did something very unpleasant happen then? —London Punch.

The only one: Tourist in London—Dickens was in the habit of frequenting this tavern, was he not? Landlord (proudly)—No, sir; this is the tavern which he never frequented—Brooklyn Life.

Its Past: Fergy (trying to make an impression)—Heavens! what would I not give to be able to forget my past. Edith—What! do those old nursery spankings still rankle in your memory? —Judge.

Faithful: Lady (district visiting)—Your wife is always hard at work, and you seem to be always idling. Do you ever do anything to support your house? Ruffman—Yus. Oh leans again it!—Punch.

Teeth: Bobby—My gran'ma's so old she ain't got a tooth in her head. Tommy—Ain't she? Well, meby they're in her bureau drawer, like my Aunt Tillie's is sometimes.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Off his high horse: Merchant—So you're looking for a position. Young College Graduate—No; I've wasted so much time looking for a "position" that I'll be satisfied now to take a job. —Philadelphia Press.

Spring Opening: Dealer in second-hand garments (to assistant)—We can't mark this suit "Fashionable"; it's too shabby. Youthful Assistant (a humorist)—No; but you might mark it "Very much worn." —Tit-Bits.

An Explanation: "You frankly confess that your novel failed because of a lack of literary skill?" "I do," answered the author; "the man who wrote the advertisements was no good." —Washington Star.

Scene, anywhere: Customer—I'd like a place suitable for a roast. Meat Market Man—How much, madam? Customer—As much as I can get for half a dollar. I want to make a roast beef sandwich.—Chicago Tribune.

Mother—There were two apples in the cupboard, Tommy, and now there is only one. How's that? Tommy (who sees no way of escape)—Well, ma, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Short measure: "What am I so mad about?" repeated the popular actress, with flashing eyes; "I only got three bouquets, that's what!" "But," said the manager, "you surely didn't expect more." "Of course I did. I paid for five!" —Philadelphia Press.

Hungry but fastidious: "Lady," said the wayfarer, "I can't eat these scraps." "You can't!" said the housewife, in surprise; "why, you just told me that you were so hungry you could eat a house." "Yes, m'm; but I meant a porthouse." —Chicago News.

Helpful hints: "O-o-o-h-h-h!" It is the wife who shrieks thus, "What is the matter?" calls the husband. "Baby has swallowed a tack." Nervously the husband seeks his copy of "First Aid to the Injured." Quicker yet is the wife. See! She is feeding the baby a tick-puller.—Baltimore American.

Railroad wanted: "Yes," said the head man of the new settlement, "we're after a railroad now." "You don't say!" "Yes, of course we could only get a railroad to come this way, kill a few cows an' cut off some of the legs of the older citizens, we'd sue it for damages an' git enough to build a town hall an' grade the cemetery." —Albion Constitution.

Aged Criminal: "What has just got a life sentence?"—Oh me lud, I shall never live to do it! Judge (sweetly)—Never mind. Do as much of it as you can!" —Puck.

An ounce of keep-four-month-shut is often worth a pound of explanation.—Judge.

President of Foreign Missions—How in the world did all these sofa-cushions and fairy-lamps come to be in this box for the Fiji Islanders? Miss Hairbrain (earnestly) —W-w-why? I thought with all their spears and war clubs, that if they only had few cushions and jeweled lamps they could make such perfectly lovely cozy corners.—Puck.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff	Geo. P. Green
Clerk	James J. Geller
Treasurer	John L. Palmer
Prosecuting Attorney	O. Palmer
Judge of Probate	John C. Hause
C. C. Court	O. Palmer
Surveyor	A. E. Neuman

SUPERVISIONS.	
South Branch	Charles Feltore
Boiler Creek	Frank Love
Maple Forest	Wm. S. Chisolm
Frederick	Wolfgang Bahrman

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	Parsonage
Prayer meeting	7:30 p. m.
and 8:30 p. m.	Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Enworth League, 2 p. m. Junior League, 3:45 p. m. Tuesday evening.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	Sunday, 8 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday evening.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Fr. G. Goodhue. Masses the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 335, F. & A. M. meets the 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month.

CHARLES INGERSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. F. ECKHOFF, President.

JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121, Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 121, Meets every Tuesday evening.

P. H. Hancey, N. G.

M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meets every first and third Saturday evening in W. R. C. hall. P. D. Borchers, Captain.

W. A. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening or before the full of the moon.

MISS ETTA COVENTRY

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

RELICS OF STONE AGE.

CAVE OF VALUABLE ANTIQUITIES IS FOUND.

Prospector Discovers Canoes and Remains of Bodies of Prehistoric Era—New York Robber Shot While Trying to Escape After a Job.

While prospecting for copper on the shores of Prince William's sound, Leeds and a party of natives discovered a large cavern in which they found fourteen wooden canoes, each canoe containing a body. Stone implements were found beside the bodies and stone slabs covered the floor, everything indicating that the bodies had been placed there during the stone age. The find proved as mysterious to the natives as to Leeds. Their tribe has inhabited the shores of Prince William's sound for centuries, yet they had never heard of the cave nor of the people interred there. An expedition is being organized by Capt. Storay of the Alaska Packers' Association to thoroughly explore the cavern.

ALASKA VOLCANO IS ACTIVE.

Ashes Thrown Up by Mount Redoubt Fall Sixty Miles Away. Brief details of a mighty eruption of Mount Redoubt, northwest of Cook's Inlet, Alaska, were received by the steamer Chico. The steamer's officers report that a liberal sprinkling of ashes fell around Kenai, on the opposite side of Cook's Inlet and sixty miles south of Mount Redoubt. A resident of Kenai says: "Mount Redoubt has been spouting forth fire and brimstone for the past two months, but the heaviest blowout occurred on the evening of May 3. Flames shot into the air apparently for hundreds of feet. The entire opposite side of the inlet was hidden from our view by dense smoke. About 7 p.m., we noticed a dense streak of smoke coming toward us, and ashes began to fall. They fell as thick and fast as snow, and continued to do so for hours. Houses and ground were covered with the dirty gray ashes next morning."

ROBBER MORTALLY HURT.

Shot by a Detective in Trying to Escape Pursuers.

Detective Sweet, a former member of the army, mortally wounded a man charged with attempting to rob a Second avenue store in New York. When the proprietor and two employees were preparing to close the store two men entered. Both employees went to the rear to execute an order. One of the strangers seized the proprietor with a grip known to the police as the "strong arm," while the other man opened the cash register and extracted \$50. The employees and the proprietor resisted. One of the men broke away. Sweet fired twice and the fugitive staggered and fell. His companion escaped.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg 30	New York 21
Chicago 23	Philadelphia 14
Bronx 17	Cincinnati 14
Boston 15	St. Louis 13
22	22

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Philadelphia 19	Kansas City 12
12 St. Louis 15	St. Louis 13
Chicago 18	Baltimore 10
Boston 19	Washington 14
20	20
Boston 15	Cleveland 11
22	22

D'Essaner Is Found Guilty.

S. George D'Essaner of Chicago, once high roller, society man and model of fashion, must go to the penitentiary. After four hours of deliberation the jury decided that the man who had spent \$60,000 of his mother-in-law's money in two years was entitled to spend a term in prison.

Declared Not Guilty of Murder.

William McFetridge has been found not guilty of the murder of his brother Robert McFetridge in O'Brien, and the jury which returned the verdict to Judge Kavanaugh was subjected thereto to a speech of censure from the bench. The acquittal of the fratricide was a surprise to everyone interested.

Kill's Daughter and Self.

Mrs. Rose Fliegino, wife of a New York newsdealer, killed her 6-year-old daughter Bertha by gas asphyxiation and then committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. The woman had been a sufferer from a nervous disease for several years and it is supposed she was temporarily insane.

Charleston Fair Is Closed.

President Wagener turned off the electric lights Saturday night, the buglers sounded "Taps," a salut was fired and the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition passed into history. The enterprise is a loss financially.

Boxer Outrages Reported.

New Boxer outbreaks are reported in Chi Li, China, where several missionaries and a large number of converts and officials are said to have been slaughtered.

End of Boer War.

Treaty of surrender have been signed by Boer representatives at Pretoria, South Africa, announced from Lord Kitchener caused demonstrations of joy in London.

Mississippi Town Burns.

The town of Fayette, Miss., was swept by fire. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

Volcano in Alaska Erupts.

Mount Redoubt in the Cook Inlet country, Alaska, has been pouring out dense volumes of smoke for over a week and a few nights ago spouted out flames. The natives are greatly terrified and many have sought safety in flight to the farther end of Kenai peninsula.

Check Exodus of Workmen.

Owing to the large emigration of Norwegian contract laborers to Canada the authorities of Norway have prohibited foreigners from hiring laborers for export.

Shaft to Sterling Morton.

The Arbor Day Memorial Association has been organized at Nebraska City, Neb., to erect a monument to the memory of J. Sterling Morton, the father of Arbor day. A number of the most prominent men in the State are officers and members.

French Cabinet Out.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier of France and one of the ablest men in public life the nation has possessed for several years, has resigned, and his resignation was accompanied by a similar document from each of the cabinet ministers.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

SHOT DOWN BY HIGHWAYMAN.

Christian Erickson, Probably Fatally Wounded in Encounter in Chicago.

Christian Erickson was shot and probably fatally wounded in an encounter with a hold-up man in front of 346 Dearborn avenue, Chicago. The thug was captured later by policemen in a physician's office. He gave the name of Jack Brown, and said his home was in Kenosha, Wisconsin. Erickson, in company with Miss Edmund Anderson, had been warned of the impending danger by Edmund H. Roche, a boy but not minute before he was commanded by Brown to "throw up his hands." Roche, instead of obeying, beat a hasty retreat, and started in quest of a policeman. When Erickson and his companion reached the spot where Brown was standing the revolver of the latter flashed out in an instant. For a split second the fist of Erickson shot out and grazed on Brown's eye, knocking him down. Brown immediately opened fire on Erickson, two of the shots taking effect. One entered the abdomen, and Dr. Lambden said he believed it would be fatal. The other bullet lodged in the victim's thigh. Brown was located some few minutes later, and identified by Miss Anderson and Mr. Roche.

WALLER IS CENSURED.

Day II Also Blamed for Samar Execution.

Maj. Littleton W. J. Waller Is Acquitted.

Maj. Littleton W. J. Waller is acquitted of murder. He is held to have been guilty of violation of the rules of civilized warfare and conduct unbecoming an officer of the United States' marine corps, according to the finding of Gen. Chaffee, commander in chief of the American army in the Philippines, who, as the reviewing authority, has made public his report on the verdict recently found wholly in Maj. Waller's favor by a mixed military court. By the ruling of this same reviewing authority Lieut. John A. Day, tried with Maj. Waller for illegal execution of a dozen natives of the Island of Samar, is held to be guilty of reprehensible conduct because he did not disobey the order of Maj. Waller, his immediate superior, to put the dozen natives to death.

BIDS CONSIDERED EXCESSIVE.

New Letting for St. Louis Water's Fair Liberal Arts Palace Necessary.

The grounds and building committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, after examining the bids on the construction of the Palace of Liberal Arts, refused to make an award. The figures all being in excess of the estimate of \$600,000 by the department of works. The committee will order the plans returned to the architects for extensive revision within the allowance. When the plans have been revised a new letting will be held.

New Railroad to Be Built.

Secretary of State Rose of Illinois will incorporate the St. Louis and Newport News Railroad Company.

The purpose of the company is to construct a railroad from East St. Louis to New Port, Va., through the following counties in Illinois: Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Saline, Pope and Hardin.

Lasted Train Is Wrecked.

The east-bound Rocky Mountain limited, the Rock Island's fastest train, met with an accident near Avoca, Iowa, while running at high speed. The tender left the track and tore up the ties for nearly a mile before the speed could be reduced. Only the front cars were damaged and no passengers were seriously injured.

Use of Salt Water on Fires.

One of the worst wrecks in the history of the West Park Railroad occurred at a point called Porter's Curve, Pa. Two men were killed and one injured. The engine was wrecked and four freight cars loaded with valuable freight, together with a cabin car, were a total wreck. The track was torn up for a distance of several hundred yards.

Two Die in Train Wreck.

Frank Robinson of Nevada, Iowa, shot his sweetheart, Gertrude Rawlins, to death, wounded Albert P. Ferguson, his rival, and then fired a bullet close to his own heart. The tragedy was enacted in a small hotel in Kansas City, and was due to the fact that Robinson had been disappointed by Ferguson in the girl's affections.

Lord Pauncefote's Funeral.

The remains of Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington, were accorded a national funeral in token of the high esteem of the American people for the deceased and as an acknowledgment of the friendly feeling cherished toward Great Britain.

Exodus of Coal Miners.

Since the declaration of the strike in the anthracite coal region there has been a continuous exodus of mine workers from the Schuylkill district of Pennsylvania. Many of the men have taken their families with them, their intention being to live permanently in other fields.

Mine Inspector Falls to Death.

John Keegan, State mine inspector of Kansas during Gov. Levelling's administration, was instantly killed at a coal mine three miles east of Jewell City, Ill. He was lowered into the shaft, when a rope gave way, letting him fall 100 feet.

Paper Mill Workers Out.

Employees of the Union Bag and Paper Company at Ballston, N. Y., who are members of the Laborers Protective Union, went on strike for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50, for a ten-hour day.

Bob Lynch Is a Murderer.

Abe Witherspoon, the murderer of William Graw, who was killed last month, was taken from the Paris, Mo., jail, marched to the bridge on the north edge of town and hanged by a mob of more than 100 men who had ridden quietly into town at midnight.

Colorado Town Is Flooded.

Fredrick B. Schell, formerly a well-known scenic painter, fell from a third-story window of his residence in the Bronx, New York, and was killed instantly. He had been suffering recently from paralysis.

Earthquake Rocks Houses.

A distinct earthquake shock was felt in Chattanooga, Tenn. It was accompanied by a low rumbling sound. Houses were shaken. The shock lasted for several seconds. Many persons were awakened and frightened.

Ohio-Indiana Traction System.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Traction Company has been incorporated. Only \$10,000 capital will be used in Ohio. The line is to run from Hamilton to the Indiana State line and then connect with the system in Indiana.

Trial Ends in Acquittal.

John L. Semple, the Camden lawyer who has been on trial for a week in the United States District Court in Philadelphia for alleged complicity in the manufacture of \$20 silver certificates, was found guilty.

Injured in Sidewalk Collapse.

A temporary sidewalk in New York gave way during the Rochebeau parade and precipitated 200 persons into an excavation, killing one and injuring eight, seven of them fatally.

Ex-Congressman P. J. Borg Dies.

Paul J. Borg, former Congressman and millionaire tobacco manufacturer, died at his home in Middletown, Ohio, after an illness of several years.

New Government in Hayti.

The following provisional government has been constituted in Hayti: President, Boisrond Canal; Minister of Foreign Af-

CHICAGO BOYS TRAMP HOME.

Nabbed on Vagrancy at Indianapolis, but Police Acknowledge Mistake.

Charles Dumser, John Holland and Fred Bush, all said to be prominent Chicago families, were arrested in Indianapolis, charged with vagrancy. They went to Charlevoix with great ideas of how to get rich during the exposition. They acted as guides to visitors from their parents and got them to Charlevoix and set them up in business. Arriving at Charlevoix their schemes fell flat and they went to work in stores and restaurants. Finally one restaurant keeper beat them out of almost \$100 that they had asked him to save for them and there was nothing else for them to do but to return to Chicago. They were working their way home, dusty and dirty, when a policeman saw them and arrested them. They protested vigorously, said they had a little money, had sent their good clothes ahead and were just going to a barber shop to get shaved and cleaned up. They were discharged.

RUSH FOR GOLD FIELDS.

Thunder Mountain, Idaho, Said to Be Abashed with Yellow Metal.

Five thousand men are struggling over snow thirty feet deep in an effort to reach Thunder Mountain, Idaho, the new Eldorado that promises to eclipse the gold of Cripple Creek and the Klondike. Finaly one restaurant keeper beat them out of almost \$100 that they had asked him to save for them and there was nothing else for them to do but to return to Chicago. They were working their way home, dusty and dirty, when a policeman saw them and arrested them. They protested vigorously, said they had a little money, had sent their good clothes ahead and were just going to a barber shop to get shaved and cleaned up. They were discharged.

Exact Terms Believed to Have Been Cabled to War Office, but Are Not Given Out to Public—King Edward Issues Peace Proclamation—Britains Makes Concession to the Vanquished Boers—Great Gain to Empire Through War's Ending.

BURGHERS GIVE UP.

Lord Kitchener Makes Official Announcement of Their Surrender.

Peace in South Africa was officially announced by the London war office Saturday.

The declaration followed the receipt of a telegram from Lord Kitchener at Pretoria, the former capital of the South African republic, which explained that terms of peace had been signed by all the representatives of the fighting Boers and by Lord Kitchener and Minister of Great Britain.

Lord Alfred Milner is the British high commissioner in South Africa and Lord Kitchener is the commander-in-chief of the British army in the field.

The treaty which they have negotiated is the result of the conferences that have been held since April 7, when Acting President Schalk Burger and Secretary of State Reitz for the Transvaal, and President Steyn for the Orange Free State began a systematic effort to obtain a plebiscite of the Boers in arms with reference to a cessation of the conflict.

Exact Terms Are Guarded.

Whether Lord Kitchener cabled also the terms of the treaty as signed is unknown to the general public in London. It is believed, however, that he enlightened the war office to an extent far beyond the meager announcement of peace which the officials condescended to make known. This opinion is confirmed by the guarded declarations the officials permit to be whispered about in Downing street.

These are to the effect that Great Britain made numerous concessions, which although they destroyed the national individuality of the Boers, yet gave the burgess many rights for which they have been fighting since they came to power.

Boers are promised autonomy within a brief period.

Great Britain will rebuild the Boer farm houses and restock the Boer farms, allowing the former owners to return to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture.

Boer prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon, the West Indies and other British prisons are to be repatriated within a stated time provided they take the oath of allegiance to the British empire.

Great Britain promises to make a land grant to those Boers who prefer to stay in some other colony of the empire than South Africa; Boers who wish to migrate to another country outside the British domain will receive a grant, probably in money, sufficiently large to enable them to begin life over again.

Britain Riots in Joy.

King Edward issued this proclamation of peace at 1 o'clock Monday morning: "The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

Great joy was manifested throughout the United Kingdom because of the ending of the war, which has been waged incessantly at enormous cost in money and life since Oct. 11, 1899. Nowhere is the rejoicing greater than in the palace of King Edward himself. For several months it has been the leading desire of his heart and the main object of his daily duties to bring the war to an end in advance of the 26th of the present month.

Empire's Great Gain.

The result of the war adds to the British dominions 167,405 square miles of territory, an area equivalent to all the New England, State, New York and Pennsylvania, rich in gold and diamond mines and with other natural resources of enormous value.

Moreover, it adds an important link to the

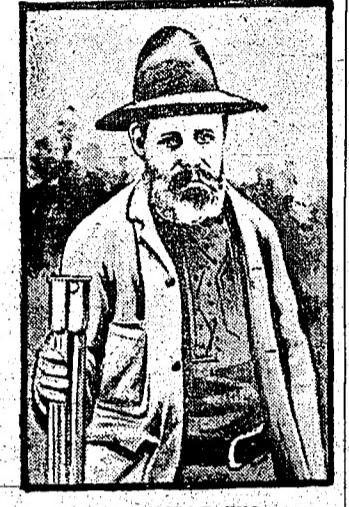
VOLCANO A MYSTERY.

SCIENTISTS AMAZED BY UNIQUE PHENOMENA.

Mount Pelee Eruptions Lead to Unexpected Terror—Extreme Danger Hovers Over Island of Martinique—New Horrors May Break Out.

The eruptions of Mount Pelee are unique in the world's history, Prof. Hill, United States government geologist who has returned from the island, from an extended and dangerous trip to the volcano, stated that in several instances the activity of Mount Pelee was proceeding along lines unprecedented in the annals of science. He argued that extreme danger still hovered over Martinique and that in view of the extraordinary conditions prevailing it was impossible to prophecy what the volcano might do next or when the subterranean forces might take new and devastating forms.

Prof. Hill gives a detailed story of his examination of the district through which he passed. Between the hamlets of Deux Choux and Fonds St. Denis the party entered upon the outer edge of the zone of ashes. Except for occasional patches all the country to this point was green. Upon reaching the Raizand plantation,



PROF. ROBERT T. HILL.
First Man to Penetrate to the Crater of Mount Pelee and Report on the Eruption.

one mile southwest of St. Pierre, the explorers met the clear line of demarcation of the zone of flame and destruction, although not of annihilation. One night was spent in a deserted house at Fonds St. Denis, from which Prof. Hill witnessed and studied the volcanic eruption of that night. Early the next morning Prof. Hill pushed on to Mount Parnasse, where several people were killed in the eruption of May 8. He encountered no human beings. From Mount Parnasse he succeeded in getting a number of important photographs. He found that a close approach to Mount Pelee was impossible, and as his actual position was dangerous he started back in a southerly direction.

Speaking personally of his expedition to Mount Pelee, Prof. Hill said: "My attempt to examine the crater of Mount Pelee has been futile. I succeeded, however, in getting very close to Morne Rouge. Monday night I witnessed from a point near the ruins of St. Pierre, a frightful explosion from Mount Pelee and noted the accompanying phenomena.

"While these eruptions continue, no sane man should attempt to ascend to the crater of the volcano. Following the sylvos of detonations from the mountain gigantic mushroom-shaped columns of smoke and cinders ascended into the clear, starlit sky and then spread in a vast, black sheet to the south and directly over my head.

"Through this sheet, which extended a distance of ten miles from the crater, vivid and awful lightning-like bolts flashed with alarming frequency. They followed distinct paths of ignition, but were different from lightning in that the bolts were horizontal and not perpendicular.

"This is indisputable evidence of the explosive oxidation of the gases after they left the crater. This is a most important observation and explains in part the awful catastrophes. This phenomenon is entirely new in volcanic history."

"I took many photographs, but do not hesitate to acknowledge that I was terrified. But I was not the only person so frightened. Two newspaper correspondents who were close to Morne Rouge some hours before me became scared and ran miles down the mountain and hastened into Fort de France."

"The people on the north end of the island are terrified and are fleeing with their cattle and effects. I spent Tuesday night in a house at Doux Choux with a crowd of 200 frightened refugees."

"Nearly all the phenomena of these volcanic outbreaks are new to science, and many of them have not yet been explained. The volcano is still intensely active and I cannot make any predictions as to what it will do."

FAKE ACCIDENTS.

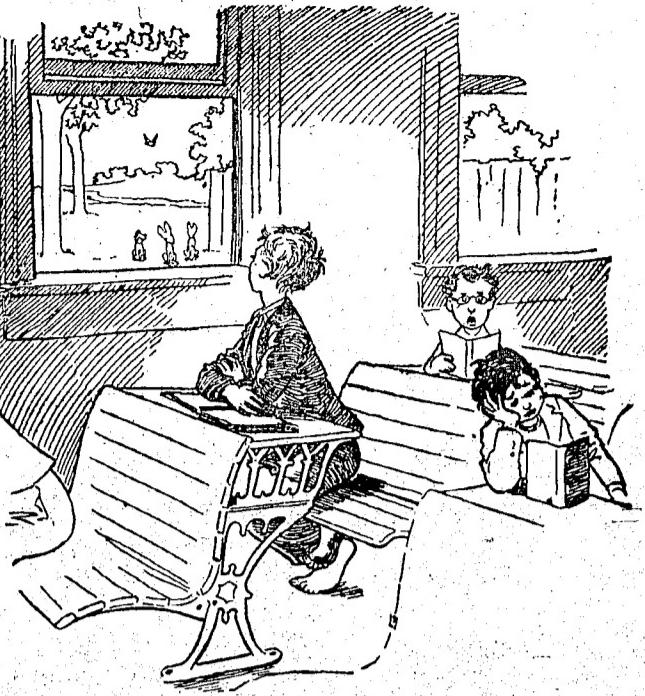
By Means of Which Insurance Companies Are Swindled.

A system of gigantic fraud is under-going process of exposure in New York City. After having been swindled out of thousands of dollars in the last few years by means of fake casualties, the accident insurance companies have unit-ed in a thorough investigation of the conspirators' schemes. It is believed that upwards of thirty men, including at least five supposedly reputable physicians, are engaged in the fraud, and it is thought that the swindle has been carried on in all sections of the country with approximate loss of \$3,000,000 to the companies.

As a preliminary action George J. Poll, sometimes known as Jacob Poll, who is said to be at the head of the plotters, has been placed behind prison bars. An official of one of the insurance companies said that this man recently received \$100 a week for seven weeks from two companies, alleging that he was suffering from injuries received in a street car accident.

The system of operation employed by these men is a complete and effectual one. The man in whose name the policy is made out buys a car in company with two or more confederates. He succeeds in tripping up by his comrades and in an apparent injured condition is brought to one of the physicians in the plot. His leg, arm, or body is treated and bandaged so skillfully that the injury appears genuine. The physician sends in a certificate to the insurance company, telling of the man's injury, the confederates lend their names as witnesses and the weekly remittance is usually forthcoming at once. It is now thought that these fraudulent operations have been carried on since 1900.

A BOY IN SPRINGTIME.



"Dog gone the luck, anyway."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

DEAF TO WARNING.

Scientist's Prediction of Disaster Ignored by Gov. Mouttet.

It is now claimed that the lives of all in St. Pierre might have been saved had it not been for the action of Gov. Mouttet. He had been given official warning of the coming cataclysm. That warning reached him several days before the disaster of May 8. He chose to disregard it, and even went so far as to order that the warning should be kept from the public.

Prof. Landes of the University of St. Pierre had been instructed by Gov. Mouttet to make an investigation of Mount Pelee. At the imminent risk of life Prof. Landes went to the crater of the volcano. He found that the forces at work were such as to make an explosion certain. Hurrying back to St. Pierre he sent a cipher dispatch to the Governor, in which he gave the warning that the volcano would not hold itself in check much longer. He even went so far as to predict the total destruction of the city of St. Pierre not later than May 8. Instead of acting on the advice of Prof. Landes Gov. Mouttet went to St. Pierre and tried to allay the fears of its inhabitants. He ordered Prof. Landes to say nothing about the conclusions he had reached.

Gov. Mouttet said that if St. Pierre was destroyed he would remain to share the fate of the inhabitants. Prof. Landes



GREAT COST OF NEWS.

Martinique Catastrophe Caused Enormous Expense to Newspapers.

The general public has no conception of what the Martinique disaster cost the newspapers. The average man pays little attention to the "special cable" line and reads the stirring news without a

thought as to the cost of it. When it is known that cable messages from Fort de France cost \$2.15 a word and urgent messages \$6.43 for every word—some conception can be had of the cost of covering this calamity. But that is not all. There were the tugs, the special men and the photographers. All this mounts into the thousands, but all the big papers feel that it was worth it, and no expense was spared to get this immense story.

Cable news from Martinique has had to travel over 10,000 miles before reaching New York. The cable lines between St. Croix and Martinique, Dominica and Martinique, St. Lucia and Martinique, Guadeloupe and Martinique have been interrupted. The only route open from Martinique to the world was from Martinique to Paramaribo, from Paramaribo to Cayenne, from Cayenne to Para, from Para to Pernambuco, from Pernambuco to Cape Verde Islands, from Cape Verde Islands to Madeira, from Madeira to Lisbon, then from Lisbon to Azores Islands, connecting with the Commercial Company's system to New York and the United States of America, the route traveled being about 10,600 miles.

MAINE AND IOWA.

Each Has Had Great Luck at the Political Grab Bag.

Martinique Official Whom Scientists Hold Was Responsible for the Great Loss of Life from the Eruption of Mount Pelee.

It has frequently been said of late that Iowa has attained the position in Washington politically that was formerly occupied by Maine. To-day the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture all hail from Iowa, while Maine only has the President pro tem. of the Senate. Maine's average is still, however, greater than that of Iowa, for while older she is smaller. Maine was admitted in 1820 and Iowa in 1846. Neither State has had a President, but Maine has had a Vice-President in Hannibal Hamlin, James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed were Speakers of the House, each for three terms. David B. Henderson, the present Speaker, now serving his second term, is from Iowa. William P. Frye of Maine has been President pro tem. of the Senate since 1893. In the Supreme Court neither State is to-day represented, but each in the past has had an associate justice, Matthew Clifford of Maine served from 1858 to 1881, and Samuel F. Miller of Iowa, from 1802 to 1890. In the present cabinet officers Iowa has Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, and James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. In the past, however, Maine holds the palm in cabinet portfolios. James G. Blalock was Secretary of State under Garfield and headed the cabinet of Harrison eight years later. Maine has had two Secretaries of the Treasury, William P. Fessenden and Lot M. Morrill. Iowa might have had one had not William B. Allison been unwilling. Iowa has had two Secretaries of War, William W. Belknap and George W. McCrary.

James Harlan of Iowa was Secretary of the Interior under Johnson. Horatio King of Maine was Postmaster-General of Buchanan's reconstructed cabinet and Frank Hatton of Iowa occupied the same portfolio under President Arthur. Nathan Clifford of Maine was Attorney General in the cabinet of James K. Polk.

Notes of Current Events.

The steamer Mount Temple cleared from New Orleans for Cape Town with 1,042 horses.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Wewoka, I. T., to begin business with a capital of \$25,000.

Mark Garvin, a farmer of Nemaha County, Kan., while drilling a well, struck a twenty-five-inch vein of soft coal 175 feet under the surface.

A movement has been started to organize into a union the Pullman car conductors and porters, of whom there are 60,000 in the United States.

Natives, whose kraals were recently burned by burghers attacked a Boer laager, in the vicinity of Scheepers Nek, and killed thirty-two Boers.

There are prospects for a cotton mill in Kansas City. The preliminary steps have already been taken by the commercial organizations of the city.

In its official trial on the Hudson, the steam yacht Vixen, built for John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, made the extraordinary record of 23.7 miles an hour.

A county election contest at Galway, Ireland, led to a series of severe fights there. Lord Morris and Killanin personally led his supporters against his Nationalist opponents. A dozen men were wounded, some of them sustaining serious injuries.

As a preliminary action George J. Poll, sometimes known as Jacob Poll, who is said to be at the head of the plotters, has been placed behind prison bars. An official of one of the insurance companies said that this man recently received \$100 a week for seven weeks from two companies, alleging that he was suffering from injuries received in a street car accident.

The system of operation employed by these men is a complete and effectual one. The man in whose name the policy is made out buys a car in company with two or more confederates. He succeeds in tripping up by his comrades and in an apparent injured condition is brought to one of the physicians in the plot. His leg, arm, or body is treated and bandaged so skillfully that the injury appears genuine. The physician sends in a certificate to the insurance company, telling of the man's injury, the confederates lend their names as witnesses and the weekly remittance is usually forthcoming at once. It is now thought that these fraudulent operations have been carried on since 1900.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Wreckage Delays Pier Work at St. Joseph—Blow at Resort Marriage Industry—Ends Life in Sanitarium—Save Mill Burns—Outlook for Grapes.

While driving piles for the support of the fifth crib of the government pier at St. Joseph harbor a large portion of the keel and side of the wreck of the steamer City of Duluth, which foundered four years ago, was struck. Several of the piles were cased in with steel points, but they failed to penetrate the wreckage. The government submarine diver reports, after investigating, that the steel sheet that once covered the hull of the Duluth had lodged in such a position as to come in contact with the piles. The finding of such a large portion of the wreck has caused surprise, as it was supposed that all of the wreckage was removed from the mouth of the harbor three years ago, as was provided for by the government contract. The present position of the wreck will cause a temporary delay in the construction of the pier.

Blow at St. Joe Marriages.

A movement to do away with the wholesale marriage business at St. Joseph was begun by the State Association of Congregational Churches, which held its sixty-first annual meeting at St. Johns. The convention adopted the following: "Resolved: That we do advise and petition the Legislature of the State of Michigan to pass a law prohibiting the issuing of marriage licenses upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and in case of marriage, on the other day in which the bride was attended by her four grandchildren."

New business buildings and residences to the amount of \$125,000 will be constructed at Building 12 this summer.

Charles S. Hill, a prominent young attorney of Union City, and Miss Fern D. Warren were married recently.

Gustave Montgomery, cheese maker for Geo. B. Horton at Fruth Ridge, died this morning.

Fire practically wiped out the business section of Ravenna, fifteen store buildings being destroyed, causing \$100,000 loss.

About 700 of the striking cigar girls of Detroit have formed a union and declared that all or none of them shall be re-

sumed.

Allie Leitz, 11 years old, of Green Oak Park, was bitten three times by a rattlesnake. Doctor says he will recover.

German carp have been caught out of Huron river this season that tipped the scales at 25 pounds. Most of them are fed to hogs.

Farmers at Homestead are planting sugar cane. It is a success a crusher will be purchased by the owner and the cane converted into syrup.

The Union City roller mills have changed hands. D. P. White purchasing J. M. Moore's interest. The euphonious title of the new firm is Black & White.

The postoffice at Trenton was robbed of over \$1,000 in cash and stamps. The safe was opened by working the combination and the robbers left no clue.

James Crosby, 50 years old, and a hopeless invalid from locomotor ataxia, became despondent, took a dose of carbolic acid in Jackson and died from its effects.

During a severe electrical and rain storm the railroad depots at Bancroft, Coloma Station and Westfield were struck by lightning and were totally destroyed.

A woman named Whitcomb was released from the Muskegon County jail the other day and her first act was to send a vase full of beautiful flowers to the judge who sent her up.

The members of the Board of Review at Greenville were given a serious shock when a local minister appeared before them and asked that his \$200 worth of property be placed upon the tax rolls.

Fire destroyed the blacksmithing and iron departments of the Nichols Sheep and Thresher Company's plant at Battle Creek. Loss estimated at \$20,000 on buildings and \$50,000 on machinery.

Greenville postoffice has been advanced to the second class, which increases the salary of the postmaster from \$1,900 to \$2,000, and gives the deputy \$1,000 where there was no allowance before.

Throughout the southern portion of the State there is a great revival of interest in the farmers' grange, and the local granges are enrolling members at a rapid rate. Numerous new granges are also being organized.

Brad J. Ciley, a wealthy glue manufacturer of Buffalo, was killed near Mc Clemons by being thrown from a buggy in which he was riding with Robert Organ of Chicago. The latter received a severe cut on the leg.

Several farmers near Holly, who refused to take 95 cents for their potatoes several weeks ago, have hard work now to dispose of them at 65 cents. One farmer has 5,000 bushels, and several others from 1,000 to 3,000 bushels each.

Lenawee County witnessed its first exhibition of steam plowing on Wednesday.

The exhibition took place on the farm of Albert Hoxie, Palmyra. Four 16-horse teams were plowed at a time and it was witnessed by farmers from miles around.

The Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association have taken action in regard to destroying berry boxes once used.

The board of health and Fruit Growers' Association uniting with the grocers in condemning the repeated use of berry boxes as unsanitary.

Roy Case, aged 18 years, while employed on the Fred Bapst Church at Davison was dedicated Sunday, free of debt.

The edifice cost \$8,000 and the deficit of nearly \$1,000 was provided for at the dedicatory services.

Frank C. Andrews and H. R. Andrews, vice-president and cashier, respectively, of the First National Bank of the city, are to-day represented, but each in the past has had an associate justice, Matthew Clifford of Maine served from 1858 to 1881, and Samuel F. Miller of Iowa, from 1802 to 1890. In the present cabinet officers Iowa has Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, and James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. In the past, however, Maine holds the palm in cabinet portfolios. James G. Blalock was Secretary of State under Garfield and headed the cabinet of Harrison eight years later. Maine has had two Secretaries of the Treasury, William P. Fessenden and Lot M. Morrill. Iowa might have had one had not William B. Allison been unwilling. Iowa has had two Secretaries of War, William W. Belknap and George W. McCrary.

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Notes of Current Events.

The movement for a half holiday at Grand Rapids bids fair to prove successful.

During a severe thunder storm John Van Beek, a Kalamazoo carpenter, aged 10, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The son of Frank Evans of Vassar, aged 4 years, was struck by a train and cut to pieces.

Jake Coffield, in the Thumb, is in jail charged with stabbing Leon Parent, a farmer's son living near him.

The old creamery at Parma has clanged hands and its new owners will convert it into a flour and feed mill.

Rev. J. R. Andrews of Lansing, who has won so much notoriety recently, has been admitted to the insane asylum at Kalamazoo.

Harold Raymond, aged 12, was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a boy with whom he was hunting near Escanaba.

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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

It is somewhat difficult to see how the Democrats are going to make an issue against the Republicans on the Beet Sugar Trust, unless the Democrats propose to defend it. The Knox bill in equity has taken the wind out of the Democratic sails on the subject. Herald, Boston.

Democrats are constantly assuming that they will have a majority in the next Congress. It will be recalled that they did a large amount of the same kind of assuming with regard to the last electoral college. The assumption department of the Democracy is always robust!—Journal, Indianapolis.

Under the present tariff nearly every furnace in the South is in blast and iron is selling for \$18.00 a ton, while under the Wilson Tariff iron sold for nine to ten dollars a ton and all stocks were smokeless. The material interests of the South are not demanding any disturbance of the protective duties. The South is now experiencing the advantages of protection and is adding to her industries daily.—Reaper, Sheffield, Ala.

Free Traders insist that the only way to save Cuba from ruin is to embrace their doctrine. They make the same claim in regard to the Beet Trust. No matter what public question comes up, the Free Trader offers his aid as the only remedy. On one occasion the United States tried the entire land and the land was speedily filled with idle men and soup houses. That experiment is quite enough of the kind.—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri.

A farmer living not far from Frankfort brought some butter to town recently and after trying every grocery store in town, was compelled to take it back home unsold. It seems this farmer goes to Montgomery Ward for everything he buys and the grocers have decided to permit him to sell Montgomery Ward his butter. And that reminds of when a local charity society wrote to Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck & Co. for a contribution. Their letters remained unanswered, but a second elicited a reply from Montgomery Ward. He said he gave a great deal to charity, but confined his giving to his home town. Why not allow him to make his money off his own people?—Frankfort Patriot.

Because our Tariff laws do not suit other nations is no reason why they should be changed. They are not intended primarily for the benefit of others. As regards retaliation, it is safe to say that in imposing or in restraining from imposing duties, other governments do that which is best for their own interests, and they do it without the slightest consideration for outsiders. There is no friendship in business. Because Germany does not like our Tariff laws is no reason why we should change or repeat them. If she can make it to our interest to view the matter as she does, that is another thing. But her simple objection or protest is not likely to count for much in these days of commercialism.—Journal, Meriden, Conn.

Republicans in the House have been divided from the first over the bill allowing special tariff concessions to Cuba. About forty have opposed granting any concession whatever. They are for the Dingley law exactly as it has stood ever since its passage. Members from states in which the beet sugar industry is established are especially firm in this position. But the majority of Republicans in the House have favored a tariff concession of 20 per cent to Cuba, and, with the assistance of Democratic votes, steadily advanced the Cuban concession bill. In order to defeat the bill in the Senate the beet sugar, or no tariff charge, Republicans in the House took their turn at acting with the Democrats on Friday and amended the Cuban concession bill, so that it goes to the Senate carrying with it the removal of the differential on refined sugar. This was done, as far as the Republican votes are concerned to preserve the Dingley tariff unchanged. Many Republicans oppose the idea of making Cuba or any other country a special tariff favorite. Beet sugar producers claim, and logically, that their industry is entitled to the full protection embodied in the Dingley law. The first proposition to modify the present tariff came from the advocates of Cuban concession. They do not get the bill in the shape they anticipated. It is a good time to get back to the solid Dingley basis and stop tinkering with special tariff concessions to anybody.—Exchange.

What About the Sugar Trust?

The question is asked us whether or not the sugar trust can hurt the beet sugar growing industry. We leave our readers to answer the question after stating these facts.

According to the statistics given by the trust to the Treasury Department, as published in the New York daily papers, the cost of imported sugar refined by the sugar trust ready for market is in the neighborhood of \$4.60 for each 100 pounds, while, according to the same authorities, the cost of producing and refining beet sugar in the United States is only \$3.15 for each 100 pounds. If these figures be based on facts, there is more likelihood of the beet sugar growers driving out the sugar trust than there is of the sugar trust driving out the beet sugar growers.

Then again another fact must be taken into consideration, and that is that the sugar trust must clear about \$12,000,000 per annum to pay interest on its stock and water, most of which unfortunately for the sugar trust, is water.

Then again the sugar trust is not in a position to dictate the price it will pay for raw sugar; it is simply a refiner and must pay the price growers exact, while the beet sugar people own their own factories and carry the industry through from start to finish, and the best evidence in the world that the sugar trust is not in a position to destroy the beet sugar business, but that the beet sugar factories are built to greatly injure the sugar trust, is the fact that the sugar trust is buying up beet lands and interests in beet sugar factories having bought stock in the past few weeks in all the three factories in Utah and its agents are now skirmishing in Colorado looking for sites for beet sugar factories where sufficient land can be secured in the immediate vicinity to furnish the factory a sufficient product.

If the sugar trust could have secured free trade on sugar it could have greatly depressed the beet sugar industry. While it could not have ruined the Western factories, it could have prevented capital from investing in others. When it found it could not secure free trade it evidently came to the conclusion that it had better fall into the procession. Investors' Review.

Bay county can't rule or ruin the Republican party in the Tenth district this year. The outside countries have proven themselves capable of selecting a candidate for Congress, and have votes enough to send him to Washington, even should Bay county roll up as handsome a majority for the Democratic nominee as it did last year against the honorable Tip.—Herald, West Branch.

The American farmer pays American wages and pays American taxes. He is paying now the cost of the war which gave Cuba her independence and will go on paying pensions on the same account for many years to come. The benefit given to the Cuban planters is taken out of the pocket of the American farmer. But the Cuban planter pays neither American pensions, wages or taxes. He does not pay a dollar of the cost of making the island independent. The only way to get anything from him for all that was spent to make him free is by putting a tariff on his sugar and tobacco. But the Secretary of War and Economics says that we are under obligations to the Cuban planters and they are none to us! If this view had been suggested before the Spanish War, Weyler would still be Captain General, and the Secretary of War would not be dividing with him the horror of re-concentration camps and the butchery of children.—Call, San Francisco, California.

The combination of hard coal producers, remarked a Western railway official, "is no ideal trust, it fixes the production and regulates prices absolutely." The trust is composed of the executive heads of six mining and railway corporations, organized as the Temple Iron Company. Its actual head is J. Pierpont Morgan. It controls more than 95 per cent of the possible anthracite production. While there probably are some hard coal mines or lands not controlled by the trust, their owners cannot sell coal beyond the local market except on the trust's terms, as the trust controls all means of transportation save by wagon. To all intents and purposes not a pound of hard coal can be sold without the trust's permission. The dealer and the consumer, it will be observed, are put exactly in the position of the buyer of postage or revenue stamps, from the national government. They can buy nowhere else, and they must buy at the trust's prices and terms just as they must at the government's. In fact, six or seven men in New York have put themselves, so far as anthracite coal is concerned, in the exact position of a government. As respects this necessary of life they have a monopoly like the government monopoly of the postal service.—Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned commissioner of highways of the township of Grayling, at the town clerk's office, in said township, until the 10th day of June, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing all the necessary materials and performing the following work, to wit: Moving span from Grayling bridge and putting up at Wakely's, according to the plans and specifications thereof now in my office, and which will be open to inspection until the time above mentioned, on which said day and at the place aforesaid, I will contract therefore with the lowest bidder, giving good and sufficient security for the performance of said work, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

Dated, May 26th 1902.
ARTHUR BRINK,
Com'r of Highways
of Grayling T.

The Globe-Democrat puts the whole thing in a nutshell when it observes, that the Dingley law, just as it stands, is the best for present uses.

Seven Years in Bod.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electric Lister's enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I feel like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. L. Fournier. Only 50c.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter-Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds—50c and \$1.00 bottles. Guaranteed by L. Fournier. Trial bottles free.

It is a good rule to play no favorite nations in tariff regulations. The United States should treat all foreign countries alike, Cuba included.—Globe-Democrat.

Didn't Marry For Money.

The Boston man, who lately married a sickly rich young woman, is happy now, for he got Dr. King's New Life Pills, which restored her to perfect health. Infallible for jaundice, biliousness, malaria, fever andague and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

The men who have advocated Free Trade on the theory that the home market would take care of itself will find some difficulty in explaining the industrial conditions that obtain in the United States to-day. The distinctive American policy which reserves the American market for the American manufacturers and workmen is being strengthened by the events of current history.—Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—150 Teams and

100 men to work on the Welch and Lake George Railway, between Welch and the mail beds in Ogemaw county. Wagon work, wheel scraper work, drag scraper work; earth work to be by the cubic yard; clearing to be by the acre. Highest wages paid for teams, scraper holders, choppers and laborers. Apply on the line to J. J. Sullivan, Superintendent, or address W. E. Tench & Co., General Contractors, Box 168, West Branch, Mich.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned commissioner of highways of the township of Grayling, at the town clerk's office, in said township, until the 10th day of June, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing all the necessary materials and performing the following work, to wit: Moving span from Grayling bridge and putting up at Wakely's, according to the plans and specifications thereof now in my office, and which will be open to inspection until the time above mentioned, on which said day and at the place aforesaid, I will contract therefore with the lowest bidder, giving good and sufficient security for the performance of said work, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

Dated, May 26th 1902.
ARTHUR BRINK,
Com'r of Highways
of Grayling T.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Bosches German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure at all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

We proudly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS
and model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, "How to Secure a Patent," write to:
TRADE-MARKS
C. C. SNOW
Opposite U. S. Patent Office
WASHINGTON D. C.

\$25 to \$100 a Day.

Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioners from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.

T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Minn.
General auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

Agents Wanted.

LIFE OF T. DEWITT TALMAGE, by his son, Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage and associate editors of Christian Herald. Only book endorsed by Talmage family. Enormous profits for agents who act quickly. Outfit ten cents. Write immediately to Clark & Co., 222 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper.

Agents Wanted.

The Leading Periodical of the World" VIII, made 1901.
"A Year of Humor."

Contributors of the Year of Humor.
"Mark Twain," F. P. Dunne, "Mr. Dooley," Joel C. Harris, "Uncle Remus," E. W. Toussaint, Chimaine-Padden, George Ade, R. McEntyre-Stuart, Whitecomb-Tiley, P. L. Dunbar, G. E. Burgess, F. R. Stockton, Tudor Jones, E. Parker Butler, Carolyn Wells, G. S. Edwards, C. Bailey Fernald, C. Battell Loomis, Oliver Herford, Elliott Flower, A. Wiggin Paine, Beatrice Herford.

The West,
Illustrated by Remington.

Interesting papers on Social Life in New York.
Personal Articles on Pres. McKinley and Roosevelt.

A great year of the greatest American Magazines begun in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

The Century Company,

Union Square, New York

TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Avalanche.

AND—

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.

BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

FOR ONLY \$1.65.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is connected by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.
May 14th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clock of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 5th, 1902, viz.: Homestead application No. 9053, of David Spencer, for the South East 1/4 of Sec. 32, Twp. 22, R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.—John J. Stephan, Leon Stephan, George Stephan and Frank Ingerson, all of Grayling, Mich.

ARTHUR BRINK,
Com'r of Highways
of Grayling T.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
REGISTER.

May 26th

GO TO
SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

AND—

Furnishing Goods

Shoes,

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

AND

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Black Smithing
AND
Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

marlby DAVID FLAGG.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

R. Brink has bought the dray line from Charles Covert.

For RENT—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

For good goods at low prices call on Kramer Bros.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Second hand bicycle, for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AVANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Over twenty "old soldiers" were in attendance at the exercises last Friday.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

There will be an unusually large area of potatoes planted here this year.

Rev. Bekker, wife and daughter, are visiting friends at Racine, Wis., this week.

BORN—Friday, May 30th, Memorial Day, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Eastman, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Michelson and the baby, returned to their home in Mason, Monday.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Trumley went to Lewiston, Friday, for a short visit with their daughter.

Mrs. S. C. Briggs, of Roscommon, was here on last Friday, attending the Decoration Services.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more, you get a handsome, oil painted picture for \$1.00.

Everybody was made glad by the bountiful rain Sunday night and Monday afternoon.

FOR SALE—Giant Spurly Seed at market price. Address J. P. Hildreth, Pere Cheney, or at this office.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

E. Hartwick came up from Jackson for Decoration Day, and remained here over Sunday.

Credit is due the comrades who so beautifully decorated the Opera House for Decoration Day.

Remember the Young People's Social and Supper next Tuesday evening, at W. R. C. hall.

Everybody Come! Y. P. S. C. E. Social and Supper at W. R. C. hall, next Tuesday evening, and 15 cents pays the bill.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Business was almost entirely suspended on last Friday, and there was nothing to mar the great solemnity of the day.

Mr. John McKenna, of AuSable, was in town yesterday. He says the Loud Co. have given an option on 50,000 acres of land in this locality to a Minneapolis firm, for colonization purposes.—Mio Mail.

Wise is the girl whose sense of self interest prompts her to take Rocky Mountain Tea. It fills her with vigor and there is always honey in her heart for you. Ask your druggist.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

The "old boys" and everybody else was glad to see comrade C. W. Wright able to be at the Opera House, Friday, after his long illness. We hope soon to see him meet with us in the Post room.

Tell us why a druggist offers you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain Tea. Does he love you or is he after the bigger profit? Think it over. Ask your druggist.

Miss Nina Jeannette Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson, of this place, was married at Owosso, May 14th, to Mr. M. J. Phillips, city editor of the Owosso Press-American, in that city.

Wellington Batterson, of Frederic, was in town Decoration day, and in reply to the usual "How-de-do," of his friends, said, "All right for a Grand Dad." It happened at Elmers, on the 11th, and is a fine girl.

Detroit White Lead Works' Paints and Oil, Alson Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Mrs. Eliza Webb desires work at house cleaning, washing, &c. Orders thankfully received at Mr. Demarest's.

J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again be at Dr. Insley's office, Tuesday, June 17th, and will remain two days.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will meet with Mrs. E. A. Keeler, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker of Maple Forest, were in town Friday, assisting in the Decoration services, returning home Saturday evening.

Yesterday was the day when a few men in the country, and they are growing less, say the old "Coffee coolers" are robbing the Government.

Mrs. Lena Sorenson an old resident of Grayling, died Tuesday night. Funeral services to-morrow. Further notice will be given next week.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church Society, will meet at the basement parlors of the church, tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. Business.

You've got to hustle all the time to keep in the swim. If you are slipping down the ladder of prosperity take Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes people strenuous.

Work on the dam, of the Grayling Electric Co., is nearly completed. The power house is finished and with no mishaps they will soon be distributing their lightning about the village.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Sulzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired.

Services have been held at the Catholic church, every day this week. Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, will hold Confirmation Services today, when a large number will be confirmed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newman were visiting their two grandsons at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Solon Holbrook, at the "Soo," last week. Albert thinks that they are the only boys worth raising that he knows of.

Pros. Attorney, John A. McMahon and family are moving to Sainte Marie, Mich., this week. That is, Russell, Hattie and Mrs. McMahon will leave soon for their new home, but John will not go for good until next fall.—Mio Mail.

The elopement of Henry Ziers and a woman calling herself Mrs. Brown, has been the subject of much comment during the past week. Mr. Z. was doing well in his cigar business, and making a lovely home on the lake. His action seems unaccountable.

Notice is given that I am prepared to dig wells in a workmanlike manner, and at any depth. The first 100 feet or less, 25 cents per foot, the next 50 feet 35 cents, with board and the necessary help furnished.

Address JAMES NELSON, w4, Frederic, Mich.

Last Thursday Messrs. Hanson and Michelson were talking about the former contemplated European trip, and Mr. H. suggested that he pack his grip and go with him, to which he assented, telegraphed and secured berths for himself and Fred, and the four are now on the big pond.

D. Countryman has opened a Bakery in the rear of the Crawford House, next to Bates & Co., where he will keep on hand, constantly, fresh Wheat, Rye, Graham and Cream Bread, Pies, Cake, Rolls, and everything kept in a first class bakery. He respectfully solicits your patronage.

Charles Covert was the cause of a large sized commotion in town Saturday and Sunday. Although he had been talking for a month about going West, his going seemed sudden, and the fact that a young lady, upon whom it was thought, he was casting sweet smiles, went on the same train, set the gossips going wild, and he helped it along by telling some, whom he thought too inquisitive, that they were married. A little inquiry would have proved that the young lady was below marriageable age, that her father and mother and a younger sister was with her, and that the ladies of the party went to Livingston county on a visit and Covert remained in Bay City, over Sunday. It is not always well to jump at conclusions.

A Terrible Explosion

"Of a gasoline stove burned a lady here frightfully," writes N. E. Palmer, of Kirksville, Iowa. "The best doctors could not cure the running sore that followed, but Uncle Ben's Arthritis Salve entirely cured her." Infallible for cuts, corns, sores, boils, bruises, skin diseases and piles. 25¢ at L. Fournier's.

Decoration Day.

The day was all that could be desired, neither too warm or cold, and the people turned out en masse to honor the occasion. At 1:30 Marvin Post and the Relief Corps marched from their hall, led by the Band, to the Opera House, where had already arrived the Ladies of the G. A. R. and an assembly which was soon increased to the capacity of the hall.

The Band gave one of their finest selections, and an invocation was offered by Rev. H. P. W. Bekker, followed by a song entitled "Cover them Over with Beautiful Flowers," rendered by Mesdames Woodworth, Jerome, Jones and W. F. Benkelman, with Mrs. Casfield presiding at the organ. Commander Smith called the Post to attention, Adjutant Ingerson read Memorial Orders, and the realistic work of the Post, solemn and impressive, was completed by the officers. The address by Rev. H. Goldie, was listened to with rapt attention, and was full of patriotism, and just laudation of the heroes whose memory we were met to honor, who gave their lives that this the greatest Nation of the earth might live.

All joined in singing "America," after which the procession reformed and marched to the cemetery, where our soldier's graves were bountifully decorated with beautiful baskets of flowers and bouquets prepared by the W. R. C., and potted plants in bloom, furnished by the Circle, which were carried and distributed by scores of little girls. The ritual of the G.A.R. was finished, and the Circle, surrounding a prepared mound paid their tribute to the departed.

A. H. Woods, of Quanah, Texas, has secured the use of a large tract of land in Nestor township, this county, and is trying an experiment that will have a great bearing on the future of the county. He has located in the headquarters camp of Wells, Stone & Co., and is conducting a cattle ranch after the Texas plan. He has some 500 head of cattle purchased in Chicago that have been turned out to pasture in that portion of the county. The cattle will be in charge of a number of mounted cowboys, but Mr. Woods himself, will be on the ranch during the summer, and his two sons who are attending the Michigan University, will spend their vacation with him. The point Mr. Woods desires to ascertain is, whether cattle feeding on the natural grasses of the plains will make a sufficient gain in weight to make the business pay.

That the enterprise will prove a success there is hardly a question, as has been demonstrated by the vast herd pastured by Michelson & Hanson and others. The location chosen is an ideal one for an enterprise of that kind. The development of this enterprise will be watched with great interest, and we predict that but a few years will elapse before all the vacant lands in this and the adjoining counties will all be taken up.

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists. Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say is true.

FISHING TACKLE

Our New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 10c up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

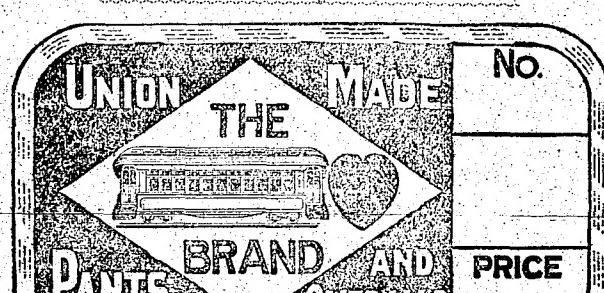
LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

Be sure and read it!



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

Our Great Sale is the

Whole Year!

Our Bargain Day is Every Day!

We have no Special Sales, for our prices are so low that we can compete with all at any time.

We have a fine line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which we would be pleased to show to the people of Grayling and vicinity.

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists.

Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say is true.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,
One Price Store.

The sail boat of Messrs. Hanson and Inslay, which they have had repaired, was launched yesterday.

Photos.

For a few days I will make Photos for 50 cents per dozen. Water colored photos at 50 cents each, or will color any photo you have at same price. Also make all kind of button photos. Enlargement of all kinds can be had until the 15th of June.

Yours for Photos,

E. J. WASSON.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK MARKET, Detroit June 3, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid, at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers, \$5.50@6.05; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.50@5.50; common, \$3.00 @4.25; canners cows, \$2.00@\$3.00; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.50.

Milch cows, steady at \$2.00@\$3.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.50.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs \$6.40@\$6.50; mixed \$4.75@\$6.75; culs \$2.50@\$3.50.

Hogs are the leading article in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime medium \$6.50@\$6.90; Yorkers \$6.75@\$7.50; pigs \$6.00@\$6.75; rough \$5.50@\$6.25; stags, 1 off; ripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court, for said county, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 12th day of May, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Leal Goupl, Emma Goupl and Thomas Goupl, minor heirs of Napoleon Goupl, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition by widow, Seulinda Goupl, mother of said minor children, stating that it was necessary that a guardian be appointed of their persons and property, and therefore prays that they may be fixed under the care and protection of said widow, and that she herself or some other suitable person be appointed Guardian of the persons and estate of such minors aforementioned, and that other further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the 9th day of June, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that next of kin of said minor heirs and all other persons interested in said Estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, that

such petitioning parties, to the persons

and the hearing thereof, by causing

a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said

County of Crawford, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

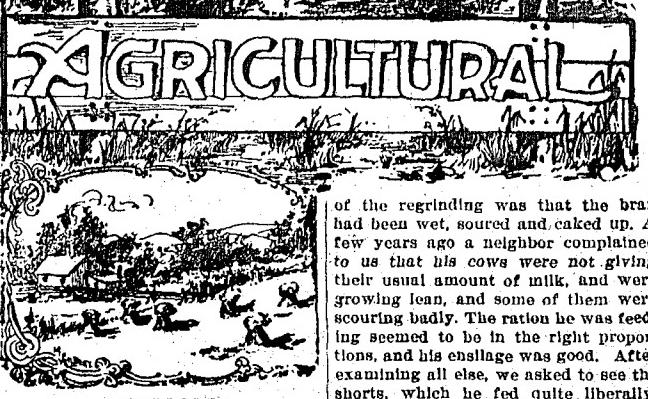
JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

May 15th, 1902.

John C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

May 15th, 1902.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO. INCORPORATED.



Handy New Barrel.

For farmers who preserve and export fruit, as well as for growers, butchers, merchants, sea captains and many others, a new barrel has much interest. In order to ascertain the condition of fruit or provisions which are stored in an ordinary barrel, a man must either empty the barrel or, at any rate, remove the greater portion of its contents. If he uses this new barrel, however, all this trouble will be unnecessary, since one of its staves is movable and whenever he desires to inspect the contents of the barrel all he need do is move this stave to one side.

After he has satisfied himself that the contents are in good condition he can replace the stave, and it will be held firmly in proper position by the hoop.

Another advantage is that in this way fresh air can at any time be admitted to all parts of the barrel, and



A HANDY BARREL.

that this will prove a boon in the case of fruit and provisions he undoubtedly.

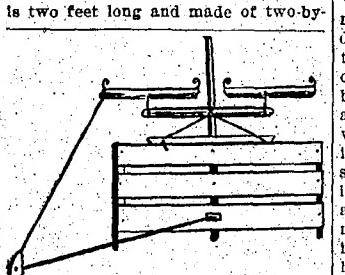
A Good Seed Bed.

The importance of having land made well pulverized and mellow before seeds are sown or planted in it is not all in the fact that the roots penetrate it better when so than when it is in coarse lumps, and thus find more easily the plant food that is in it, though this is an important consideration, but it is true that the seed germinates more rapidly after two or three days, and with some varieties a week, before it comes up in soil that is but half worked, in which, by the way, much seed may fail to germinate at all. The soil that is fine and mellow fits closely around the seed and gives a supply of moisture to all parts alike. It excludes the drying air, and yet it is more easily warmed by a bright sun, which helps to draw up moisture from below by capillary attraction. An extra day spent in putting a field in good condition before the seed is put in will not only hasten the growth and maturity of the crop, but will increase its amount.—Exchange.

Inexpensive Corn Marker.

Many of the expensive corn markers are quite complicated, hence farmers give up using them and go back to the old methods. The one shown in the illustration is so simple and so inexpensive to construct that any farmer with a considerable area to put into corn will find it well worth having.

The construction can be readily seen from the cut, and by following the dimensions given one ought to experience no difficulty in making this marker. It is designed, as will be seen, for two horses. Each of the three runners is two feet long and made of two-by-



A SIMPLE CORN MARKER.

six stuff. Planks are attached to the runners a shown, and the pole fastened to the center, running by a series of bolts with nuts.

The side arm is fastened to the sled with a swivel and is reversible. In operation a rope is simply attached to the shoe of the marker and the other end hooked to the sleighette. The marker is thus held taut, but by having it on a swivel and using the rope as suggested there is no danger of its being broken by coming in contact with stones or heavy clouds. For the usual row three and one-half feet apart, the arm is ten and one-half feet long and made of two-inch material.

Carry the Cows.

The curricom and brush is just as useful on the cow as on the horse. Cows should be curried and brushed daily, and before milking the teats and udder should be carefully wiped, so that all uncleanliness is removed; furthermore, the cloth used for this purpose should not be used for more than one milking. The hands should be perfectly clean, and the first milk from each teat should go onto the floor, but never into the pail, for there is likely to be bacteria in this first spoonful. It is considerable trouble to handle cows in this way, and to keep the milk free from taint, but it pays.

Bran and Shorts.

When we speak of shorts for stock or poultry feeding we mean that which is entitled to the name. We do not mean bran that has been reground to make it finer, and especially would we avoid it if we thought that the cause

ARE WE TOO WELL OFF?

THE FOLLY OF TAKING LIBERTIES WITH PROSPERITY.

Alternating Periods of Lean Years and Fat Years Have Invariably Resulted from the Indulgence of the Passion for Reforming the Tariff.

It would be an excellent thing if the good sense of a country noted the world over for its practical turn of mind could be concentrated for a time upon the subject of "taking liberties with prosperity." There should be more of the sort of discussion that is to be noted in the current columns of such newspapers as the San Francisco Chronicle, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the Columbus, Ohio, Journal, setting forth the innate folly of establishing alternate periods of prosperity and stringency by means of tariff changes. Commenting upon the tendency of our people to "get tired of their riches" and to revert to lean periods through the operation of "reforming" the tariff, the Columbus Journal says:

"We leave it to the common sense of the American people if this alternation between plenitude and famine is not ridiculous. It is a law of nature which makes it imperative that prosperous tariff years should be followed by lean free-trade years, as in old Egypt, the seven fat years of regular inundation and rich crops were followed by seven years of drought and famine, then the country should know it. Meanwhile, it is reasonable to think that if the voters of the nation would take a little thought for the morrow there would be no occasion for these

rally at a reduced cost by cutting wages 40 per cent and reducing the purchasing power of the masses. But that can hardly be called monopolistic generosity."

The Entering Wedge.

The Intelligencer some days ago claimed that the worst feature of the "Cuban relief policy" was that it would act as an entering wedge to be driven still harder into the protective tariff policy as maintained by the Republican party. We do not know what the fate of the Payne-Sibley compromise measure will be in the Senate, but we are assured that it will be opposed by both Senators Elkins and Scott, who stand firmly for the integrity of the tariff. That the passage of the measure by the Senate will be used as an entering wedge is pretty clearly defined by the half chuckling remarks of the ultra free-trade Philadelphia Record, which loses no opportunity to thrust a knife into the vitals of protection. In a recent issue it pointed out that the Cuban measure was a splendid tactical opportunity for the Democrats, and added:

"It would be miserably poor policy to oppose a rightful measure to which the faith of the nation has been committed in order thereby to secure a merely partisan advantage. No opportunity should be lost to make a breach in the protection wall. Small and niggardly as is the proposed 20 per cent reduction of the 97 per cent duty on Cuban sugar, it should not be refused by the aid of Democratic votes. It is an entering wedge which may be driven home when further opportunity shall offer."

There has been no convincing proof brought forward that distress exists in Cuba of the character that would warrant any relief from this country at a definite cost and injury to some of our

PRACTICE ALWAYS BEATS THEORY.



alternating streaks of plenty and famine.

"If, now that the country has filled up with wealth again since the poverty and beggary and hand-to-mouth borrowing of the last Democratic administration, there should come the same old alternation as a so-called tariff for revenue only, then there will be the usual failure of business, tendency to panic, withdrawal of capital and all those other symptoms of a disease that requires a violent remedy. If it is unwise to pay too much attention to the various interests of the country which ask for high tariffs, it is certainly not less unwise to listen to nobody except the New York importers and the newspapers which these importers control."

"The usual New York clamor has already begun. It invariably in the past has controlled the action of one of the great political parties of the country. Now is the time to stop that, once for all. The nation is too big to be starved for four years, and then overtired for eight, age without end. Let us have a little more common sense and a little less egotism and fine writing and oral eloquence in this matter of the tariff."

We would remind the Journal that the clamor for tariff tinkering is by no means confined to New York newspapers, but extends over the influence of importers. It is best to look the situation squarely in the face and to acknowledge that the passion for "taking liberties with prosperity" infuses the brains of many men and many newspapers located far in the interior. The country is full of theorists who cannot control their desire to tackle the tariff. They are to be found in Congress and out of it, and they are not all Democrats and free-traders either. Far from it. But it is time that level heads and "horse sense" should come to the front and sit down hard on the policy of alternating between fat periods and lean periods. The country has, to be sure, grown very rich since the last fat period was installed with McKinley and protection; but has it grown so rich that it is tired of prosperity? If it has, we shall see the tariff rippers on the saddle once more, and that very soon; if it has not, we shall keep our hands off the tariff for some time to come and take no liberties with prosperity.—American Economist.

Growing Beans.

Neither the gardens nor field beans need a very strong heavy soil. They do better on a light loam, rather sandy than clayey. It is warmer than the clay or muck soil, and thus admits of being planted earlier, and the bean is almost tropical in its liking for hot weather and warm land. If the soil is made too rich the vines may grow so rank as to shade the ground, keeping it cold, which results in less beans, and there is more tendency to spot or rust on a damp, cold soil. Barnyard manure is better than that from the horse stables, as the bean needs but little nitrogen. Like clover, it gathers nitrogen by means of the nodules on its roots. The manure should be well rotted, and fresh manure should not be used.—American Cultivator.

Incubating Turkey Eggs.

Turkeys can be hatched in incubators equally as well as chicks. They require identical treatment. There is no trouble hatching them, but raising them is another matter, especially those not far removed from the wild blood.

Farm Hints.

Neighborhoods must pull together in these times.

The man who has not an inborn fondness for horses should raise the steer.

Milk is a great egg food, as it is chemically similar to the white of an egg.

Massachusetts farmers who have tried it do not give encouraging reports of alfalfa.

Corn should be grown extensively, and the silo is the cheapest method of preserving it.

There is only one way of making poultry mature early, and that is to keep them growing.

English beans are upright, rank, bushy growers and have large, oval, coarse pods, and they are usually shelled and eaten as peas. They are rich in flavor.

Not Precisely Generous.

"There has never been a generous monopoly; but there have been monopolies that have served to reduce the cost of production."—Kansas City Star.

For example, the free trade monopoly of 1893 produced things tempo-

PRICES ARE SOARING.

COST OF LIVING HAS HAD A BIG INCREASE.

All Commodities Higher—Statistics Prepared by Carroll D. Wright Showing the Range from 1890 to 1901—Consumer Is the Sufferer.

To what extent has the cost of living increased in the United States of late years? That it has increased there seems no doubt. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the people are talking about it. The housewives have taken up the subject, and it is entering the political field. When housewives go to market to buy food for the family, or to the shop for tools, implements, utensils, supplies, etc., they gain the general idea that a dollar does not go as far now as it did a few years ago. They appear to be right about it. They are not deluding themselves. Their claims are supported by statistics, by the most elaborate and accurate compilation of figures ever made bearing on this subject.

Fortunately we have at hand in the latest report of the department of labor, compiled under the direction of Col. Carroll D. Wright, a clear presentation of the facts. Just now, when the cost of living, the value of wages, "what you can buy with a dollar" are under such serious discussion throughout the country, these facts are both interesting and important.

In working out his figures Col. Wright has used what he calls a base price. This price is the average wholesale price of an article throughout a certain period. He has taken the ten years from 1890 to 1899, both inclusive, and called the average price for that period 100. All his comparisons are made through the well recognized method of index numbers compared with this base. Thus the range of prices is brought out in a way which enables everyone to see it at a glance. The reader should bear in mind that these are all wholesale prices, and that they are relative on this percentage basis, not absolute.

President Palma recommends the encouragement of the agricultural industry of the island, the raising of cattle, the establishment of agricultural stations to improve the culture of sugar cane and tobacco and the introduction of varied agricultural industries.

"While the question of reciprocity is still pending," the message goes on, "it is impossible to state now what measures should be adopted to meet the pending crisis. This crisis is due to the ruinous price of sugar caused by excess production of beet sugar in Europe. An immediate remedy would be the reduction of the American tariff on sugar, to obtain which the executive will at once devote all his efforts and will negotiate a treaty in order to obtain benefits for the Cuban sugar producers."

President Palma declares it is the purpose of the government to devote its attention to education, and especially to primary schools. He says the government of intervention deserves great credit for the educational system it established, but that there is a need for still more schools, as the future of the republic depends upon education.

He also says that the relations between the different states of the republic are improving.

"It is very satisfactory to us," says the President, "that the republic of Cuba has been officially recognized by the United States, Great Britain, France, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Domingo, Ecuador and Paraguay, and we hope that other countries will also recognize our republic. We must cultivate cordial relations with all nations and make treaties of amity and commerce favorable to us. We must also take especial care that the relations between Cuba and the United States be most friendly in order that there be no difficulty in arranging the political and commercial questions which affect both countries."

"It is also of extreme importance that there should exist uninterrupted concord between all the people of Cuba and that they should resolve to preserve the Cuban nationality."

PALMA TO THE CONGRESS.

President Palma Outlines His Policy to Lawmakers.

President Palma's first message was delivered to the Cuban Senate Wednesday. The message opens by giving thanks to the Almighty for His assistance in carrying out the work of obtaining Cuban independence and asks divine aid in the establishment of a firm and stable government.

"Never did a people fight with more persistence for liberty than have the Cubans. Now people, therefore, are more entitled to see their just efforts crowned with success."

The story of the council at Jerusalem is an exceedingly interesting one to the student of the history of the early church; for it shows many points of interest regarding the prevailing type of Christianity and of church organization as well as the relation which existed between the Jewish and Gentile elements in the churches. The dispute upon which it arose had been growing for years. Probably the very first conversions of Gentiles to Christianity awakened misgivings in the minds of the conservative Jewish Christians at Jerusalem; and these misgivings grew into decided opposition during the first few years of Paul's activity.

By the date of the lesson (somewhere between 46 and 50 A.D.) it had become a leading issue—whether

Gentile converts must enter the Christian church through the vestibule of Judaism, undergoing the rite of circumcision and becoming thereby partial proselytes, as an essential preliminary to their reception into the church. To us it may seem strange that such a demand could receive any support among Christians.

But we habitually underestimate the hold upon us of the early Christians of the Jewish-religious system. We forget that Jesus himself participated regularly in the religious exercises of his nation, and though he criticized the abuses of the system and gave warning that it must pass away, did not command his disciples to break with it at once. We forget that the apostles kept on going to the temple and preached in the synagogues, as men who had a right there, who belonged there and felt quite as much at home as in the earlier days before they met Jesus. It was hard for the Jewish Christians to understand that their new faith was the complete fulfillment and substitute of Judaism. It was hard for them to enlarge their horizon enough to take in the idea of Gentiles—always looked upon as unclean and outside the pale—becoming the equals in the church of Jewish converts without any rite signifying their admission to the Commonwealth of Israel. We must remember that the Jewish religion was many centuries old, with the whole national history and all its glory based upon it, while Christianity was a growth of twenty years. It is not difficult to sympathize somewhat with the conservative party in this case if we give due weight to these considerations.

But Paul and Barnabas, having worked for years among Gentiles and learned thoroughly that the mercy of God knows no limits of race, were evidently of the opinion that Gentiles need enter any Jewish house before arriving at the Christian destination. They had learned Peter's lesson well, and learned better Peter himself. Nothing which God called half was unacceptable to him in his estimation, therefore, determined to settle the matter amicably if possible, sent a deputation to the mother church at Jerusalem. As the visit is described by Paul himself (Gal. 2:2-10), he first presented his case privately to the leading men, lest he should prejudice his side by a public hearing in the presence of noisy objectors before its true bearing was made clear to the men of influence. Then came the public hearing; commonly called a council. There can be no doubt that if the crusade for the first quarter of 1902 could be ascertained it would show an advance over 1901. One was in the first three or four years of the period covered by the others in the last three years. But it may be regarded as periods of prosperity and the contrast with the intervening "hard times" years is quite marked. There can be no doubt that if the crusade for the first quarter of 1902 could be ascertained it would show an advance over 1901. One was in the first three or four years of the period covered by the others in the last three years. But it may be regarded as periods of prosperity and the contrast with the intervening "hard times" years is quite marked. There can be no doubt that if the crusade for the first quarter of 1902 could be ascertained it would show an advance over 1901. One was in the first three or four years of the period covered by the others in the last three years. But it may be regarded as periods of prosperity and the contrast with the intervening "hard times" years is quite marked. 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FAIRY STORIES.

Ah, how we used to like the dear Old fairy tales our mothers told; Although we knew they never were true.

We used to gladly hear them through; We loved the gentle princesses And princes brave and bold— We heard them o'er and o'er, but still The stories never grew old.

Ah, how we like to hear the dear Old fairy tales sweet women tell; Although we know they can't be true, Still, still they thrill us through and through—

A pretty woman's flattery Still makes man's bosom swell; He knows 'tis but a fairy tale, But oh he likes it well.—S. E. Kiser in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Margery Danvers: FIREMAN.

Beyond a doubt, the property had been a marvelous bargain. The land alone was worth more than the price asked for the house and lot together, with carpets and fixtures thrown in.

The former owner had had greater business interests in another part of the world, and having found himself unable to live in two places at once, had wisely concluded to convert the superfluous house into cash. Mr. Danvers had bought it for a ridiculously small sum, and felt that he ought to be congratulated.

But although good Mr. Danvers was jubilant over the purchase, Mrs. Danvers, on her first inspection of the new house, sat down upon the thrown-in carpet and burst into tears.

The moment she beheld the parlor wall paper she forgot all else and gave herself up to grief.

It was really enough to make one oblivious of other things. Mrs. Danvers was a woman, who loved pink and white rooms. The late occupant of the house had been a big red and yellow man, who liked red and yellow rooms, and his taste in wall paper was certainly deplorable. There was only one thing in the house worse than the paper, and that was the carpet.

"What don't you like the paper?" exclaimed, astonished Mr. Danvers, who was not artistic. "Why, that's splendid paper! It must have cost three dollars a roll. Pattern's a trifle large, perhaps; but just think how it'll wear! It will last a lifetime!"

But strange to say, this consoling information only made Mrs. Danvers weep the more.

"There's great stuff in that carpet, too," said Mr. Danvers, eying it approvingly. "I'll wear like iron, in spite of the children running over it. Those big magenta roses stand out well, don't they?"

Mrs. Danvers shuddered. The carpet was a calamity.

Reasonable as the price had been it had taken all Mr. Danvers could spare to make the purchase, so there was no money to be foolishly wasted in replacing the perfectly good paper and carpet. Poor Mrs. Danvers, covering as much of the ugliness as she could with her pictures and furniture, wisely made the best of it, but all her day dreams for the next ten years centered about the re-papering of the disfigured parlor.

Her daughter Margery understood, and sympathized with her mother, and together they would deplore the durability of the obnoxious paper and carpet.

"It would be such a pretty room," Mrs. Danvers would mourn, "if only something would happen to that outrageous carpet and that horrible paper!"

"Wouldn't it be glorious," Margery would say, "if our chimney should get struck by lightning as the Browns' did? The paper was torn off the dining room wall, and soon from the chimney ruined the rug. The Browns seem to have all the good luck."

The Browns selfishly retained their monopoly of the lighting, and the hated paper continued to bear a charmed life. No warning voice was ever raised when the little Danverses approached the parlor wall with sticky fingers; and although Mrs. Danvers and Margery fairly courted disaster, none ever came.

At last, when Margery was seventeen, both paper and carpet showed unmistakable signs of wear.

"Do anything you like about it, it's your house," said Mr. Danvers generously, when Mrs. Danvers pointed out the defects. "Yes, get anything you like; all paper looks alike to me. Hardwood floors? Yes, I don't mind. Still I am a little disappointed in that carpet. I thought it would last forever."

"So did I," said Mrs. Danvers; but if she felt any disappointment it was well concealed.

Then came delightful weeks. The house was all torn up and turned over to the carpenters and paper hangers. Mrs. Danvers and Margery spent all their days and part of their nights studying samples of wall paper. Mr. Danvers spent all his time trying to dodge the pains of paste and varnish that lurked in every corner.

At last, however, it was all finished, to the complete satisfaction of Mrs. Danvers and Margery, who ceased to covet the Browns' share of devastating lightning. Indeed, the renovated parlor became the object of Mrs. Danvers' tenderest solicitude, and the little Danverses began to see imaginary "Keep off the grass" signs on every side. And then, when it was no longer wanted, the disaster came.

Just a week after the departure of the last workman Mrs. Danvers went with her husband to a concert, leaving the house and sleeping children in Margery's care.

Margery spent the first hour in the kitchen, making peanut taffy. When at last she returned to the front of the house she was greeted by an odd pungent odor.

"I wonder," said she, "if I could have burned my candy? No; the smell seems to come from the front hall. Perhaps something is burning upstairs."

She stopped appalled when she had reached the top step. Something certainly was burning. The upper hall was full of thick, gray smoke.

"The children!" gasped Margery, darting through the smoke and into the nursery.

Here the smoke was dense, and though it at the far end of the room, where a closet door was standing open Margery could see a dull red glow.

"Quick! Quick!" she sobbed, dragging the heavy, half stupefied children out of their beds, out of the suffocating room, through the hall and down the stairs. "Oh, do hurry! The house is all on fire! There!" said she, snatching a vase of flowers from a table in the lower hall, and dashing flowers, water and all into the faces of the poor, astonished children, thereby producing two indignant howls.

"There your lungs are all right, if you can cry like that! Now go sit on the carriage block, and don't you dare to come into this house again until I call you, and don't you tell a soul that this house is afire. I'm going to put it out myself. Oh, I must—do it!" cried Margery, seizing the two heavy pails of water which Mrs. Danvers kept ready in her little conservatory for the purpose of watering her plants. "The fire is all in that one room. If I let the firemen in they'll ruin the new floors with their muddy-boots, and they'll flood the whole house with water. Oh, I can't let them spoil that lovely palegreen parlor and those lovely floors!"

So, never thinking that her mother would rather lose a thousand beautiful parlors than one little loving daughter, Margery rushed into the dense smoke and hurled the contents of her pails straight at the scarlet glow.

The smoke stung her throat and almost blinded her, but she groped her way from the room, felt her way across the hall, ran down the stairs and refilled her pails at the kitchen sink. The bath room was nearer, but Margery remembered that the faucets there were small, and knew she would save time by going to the kitchen.

She drank a little cold water, filled her lungs with fresh air at the open door and tucked up her skirts. Then up she went with her heavy burden, not spilling a drop on the precious floors. After the third journey Margery noticed that the scarlet spot had diminished in size, although the smoke was quite as dense.

"I must be careful not to put on a serp—more water than I need," said this model fireman, as she toiled upward with her heavy pails. "I mustn't spoil the dining room ceiling. I believe the fire is in the pillows and bedding stored in that closet. I'll open the window and throw them all out, if I can."

And she did, but it was not a pleasant task. The smoldering quilts burst into flames as she pulled them apart, and the sparks burned her wrists and hands. But with the window open it was possible to breathe, and when the reeking pillows had been added to the blazing heap on the lawn below the atmosphere was decidedly improved, although still by no means clear.

As they discovered afterwards, she started from a few old rags used in polishing the hardwood floors, and tuckered into the closet by a careless maid. It had burned almost through the baseboard, and would in a few moments have eaten its way into the partitions, where it would have been beyond control.

Margery had undoubtedly saved the day and a great many dollars although she had, without realizing it, risked something far more precious.

She had bathed her face and hands, said, contemplatively.

"Yes," answered Teddy, slowly; "that's just what I can do."

"Hm!" sniffed Tommy again.

Teddy laughed. "It's my sister Belle's motto that makes them so tame," he said, smiling; "and it's a good motto. It's 'Do unto ducks as you would like a duck to do to you.'

"He, he!" laughed Tommy. "Ho, ho!"

"We never throw stones or sticks at our ducks," continued Tommy, solemnly. "And we never shout, or say 'Sh!' to them. And we feed them just as we, well, we were ducks, too."

"Whew," whistled Tommy. "I fire stones at my ducks every day!"

"Then," declared Tommy, decidedly, "that's why your ducks flew so!"

But the next summer, Teddy went to see Tommy's ducks again. There were ten white ones and two that were black. And, when the little boys came running down the bank to see them, not one of the twelve either jumped or flew. They sat on the grassy shore and plumed their feathers and blinked their shiny eyes, first one blink and then another. "We're not afraid," they seemed to say.

"And it's your sister's motto did it!" exclaimed Tommy, happily. And that was all he said.—Christian Register.

PETER SPOTS, FIREMAN.

"Peter Spots, new member," was the way the record stood in the journal. He was a young coach-dog of no name—so far as any one knew—and, no condition, who ran into the engine-house one night to escape a crowd of tormenting boys. How he came to join the company is told by Mr. Hill in his "Flighting a Fire."

And there Mrs. Danvers found them sound asleep in their little white night dresses, but none the worse for their unusual experience for the night was warm.

Mr. Danvers opened his mouth and closed it several times before he managed to find words to fit the occasion. When he finally succeeded all he said was:

"Margery, you smell just like a little dried herring."

But there was something besides smoke in his eyes, and Margery knew she was being thanked.—Youth's Companion.

She Had Been There.

A rather green-looking couple entered a registry office one day and requested the registrar to unite them in marriage. At the conclusion of the ceremony that official, out of his vast experience, gave them a few words of advice.

After he had explained to the young man his duties as a husband, etc., ne turned to the bride.

He told her how she must conduct herself, that she must look to her husband for everything, and, forsaking father and mother and brothers and sisters, follow him wherever he went.

She endured for a little while, but as he waxed eloquent she became restive, and finally she interrupted him with the remark:

"Cut that short, registrar—I've been married twice before."—Tit-Bits.

A Green Blackboard.

A "blackboard" of green artificial slate, which, it is claimed, is most restful to the eye than the old boards, has been invented by A. F. Pearsall, and was first adopted by the public schools in Little Rock, Ark. In fact, many large cities have utilized this new invention, and occultists give it the highest recommendation. It is believed that children with weak eyes are often subjected to serious personal injury through the constant use of blackboards, which are known to be injurious to the eye. Green is nature's color, and is naturally restful to the eye.

A new team of horses came for the engine. At first they were so slow that the driver could scarcely get a run out of them. This worried Peter, and he got into the habit of jumping up at them and biting at their chests; this in turn so confused the horses that again and again the company lost fires that should have been easily theirs. So, sorrowfully, it was decided that Peter must go. There was no trouble in finding a home for him—a baker who lived several miles away had offered more than once to take him. Peter would have a good home.

The iron rails employed in railroad construction today weigh sixty-six pounds to the yard, and are being replaced with steel of eighty-five and even a hundred pounds.

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THE QUEER LITTLE FISH.

There was once a fish who refused to swim.

(Now what do you think of that?)

His folks all pleaded and urged with him.

But he set his fins down flat.

For swimming, he said, was much too slow.

And this is a rapid age, you know.

He would hunt up some swifter way to go.

And there that little fish sat!

He thought all day, and he thought all night.

Till his brain began to swim:

He thought till he lost his appetite.

And his friends all laughed at him. They said he had always been so queer.

They weren't surprised at this strange idea.

But one morning, when they came to see her,

They saw a wonderful sight.

He had harnessed a flying-fish to a shell.

In the hollow of which he sat;

His reins of seaweed, twisted well.

(Now what do you think of that?)

One fish gasped as he thundered by.

With his elbows out and his head held high,

And the lady fishes would blush and sigh.

When he nodded and tipped his hat,

But the queerest part of this queer affair

(As I'm sure you'll agree with me),

That in the way folks change their opinions there

In that fish world under the sea.

For they said he had always been so bright.

Twas no wonder his scheme turned out all right;

And while they were cheering with all their might,

This little fish winked at me!

—Chicago Record-Herald.

BOYS AND DUCKS.

"There's ten white ones, and two black," declared Tommy, "and that makes twelve. Come on and see, Teddy!"

So the two little boys ran off to the brook, and, when the ducks saw them, they jumped and flew, and then off they swam in the water.

When she was first brought to this country she had a mate named Chico but he was not at all strong, and did not take kindly to the climate. He was much more gentle than Johanna, but even Chico was enormous in size and could easily have killed a man with a blow of his hand. At the west end of the city of Bridgeport, just before you reach the great "mid flats," as they are called, there stands a long row of buildings, painted red with yellow trimmings. To the north are three rings or drives, where the great circus performed for years in summer and where the horses were exercised in winter. On the south were tracks which connected with the railroad, and when the circus arrived in Bridgeport, the cars were sidetracked there and left; the elephants pushed them on to their own private track and landed them close to the doors of their red buildings, for there was the elephants' home, called the "Winter Quarters."

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